
The Pennsylvania Conservation Association

ORGANIZED AT HARRISBURG, PENNA., JUNE 23, 1911

A. B. FARQUHAR, *President*
J. HORACE MCFARLAND, *Vice-President*
M. I. MCCREIGHT, *Treasurer*
GEO. W. KEHR, *Secretary*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Rt. Rev. James H. Darlington	Hon. Edward W. Biddle
Dr. J. T. Rothrock	Dr. W. P. Wilson
Clinton Rogers Woodruff	Vance C. McCormick
H. D. W. English	Irvin C. Williams

AND THE OFFICERS

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

THE following statement of purposes will inform the people of Pennsylvania as to the plan of this, the most important movement of the day in Pennsylvania.

That these purposes may become known, and that through agitation and education they may be made legally effective, a large membership is desired.

Annual dues are \$2 (of which \$1 goes for the support of the National Conservation Association).

Sustaining members pay \$10 per year, and contributions in larger sums are solicited. It is certain that the work to be done in Pennsylvania will add greatly, as it progresses, to the permanence and potentiality of our remaining natural resources; therefore contributions may be considered somewhat in the light of an investment for the benefit of posterity.

Contributions and memberships may be sent to any of the officers, but all checks should be drawn to the order of M. I. McCreight, treasurer.

Additional copies of this, the "Ten Commandments of Conservation," may be had upon application to the President, A. B. Farquhar, York, Pa., or the Secretary, Geo. W. Kehr, Mt. Pleasant Press, Harrisburg, Pa.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Purified Water-Supply

Dr. Samuel G. Dixon	Clinton Rogers Woodruff	D. Bates Bell
H. C. Niles	Hon. E. W. Biddle	F. L. Harvey
Dr. James A. Osborn	Philip B. Linn	

Forest-Fire Protection

E. R. Kiess	Philip B. Linn	R. Linn Emerick
J. Linn Harris	Wm. H. Emhardt, Jr.	F. L. Harvey
Miss Florence Keen	Prof. W. D. Clark	W. L. Byers
Sidney R. Miner	Miss Mira L. Dock	A. C. Silvius
J. Edward Moon	W. Gard Conklin	

Just Taxation of Forest Lands

E. R. Kiess	Prof. W. D. Clark	D. L. Corbett	Josiah Howard
J. Linn Harris	W. L. Byers	A. W. Cook	Philip B. Linn
I. C. Williams	W. W. Fay	D. F. Maroney	

Water-Courses as a Public Resource

E. S. Chase	Wm. H. Emhardt, Jr.	D. F. Maroney
Hon. E. W. Biddle	Prof. Elton D. Walker	

Supervision of Use of Water by Corporations

John M. Reynolds	Prof. Elton D. Walker	A. J. Hazeltine
E. S. Chase	James Scarlet	

Wild Life in the Forest and Stream

Prof H. A. Surface	Hugh Young	W. Gard Conklin
W. H. Newell	M. I. McCreight	

Economy of Mineral Resources

Rt. Rev. J. H. Darlington	Col. L. A. Watres	Jno. S. Fisher
Dr. Henry S. Drinker	Lewis Emery, Jr.	D. F. Maroney
Dorrance Reynolds	Richard R. Hice	S. B. Capp

Agricultural Resources

Prof. H. A. Surface	Dr. J. Russell Smith	D. F. Maroney
Hon. E. W. Biddle	Francis R. Cope, Jr.	F. L. Harvey
Vance C. McCormick	John J. Bowman	C. E. Stahle

The Value of Natural Scenery

J. Horace McFarland	Miss Isabel Clingensmith
Mrs. E. W. Biddle	Miss Mira L. Dock
Dr. J. T. Rothrock	Mrs. James I. Chamberlain
Miss Margaret E. Blackburn	Wm. Albert Harbison
M. I. McCreight	I. T. Worthley

Education in Conservation

Dr. W. P. Wilson	Prof. W. D. Clark	Dr. Henry S. Drinker
Walter M. Chapman	Dr. L. S. Rowe	H. C. Niles
Mr. G. B. Roorbach	Prof. Robt. W. Hall	Mrs. E. W. Biddle
W. L. Byers	I. C. Williams	Miss Bell VanSant
	Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim	

Membership

Miss Florence Keen	Mrs. Geo. F. Beale	Mrs. Samuel Semple
I. C. Williams	Seth Bunker Capp	Mrs. B. A. Meckel
Miss M. A. Moffet	Mrs. James I. Chamberlain	

Publicity

Fred. R. Kleibacker	Hon. E. W. Biddle	Wm. McCormick
Thomas V. Hendricks	Prof. H. A. Surface	I. C. Williams
Rev. Lewis Nichols	Mrs. Geo. F. Beale	Fred Krebs
	H. D. W. English	

STATEMENT OF PURPOSES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

1. A Purified Water-Supply. Since the physical, mental and moral health of our people is the most important of all national resources, and since stream pollution by sewage and by factory wastes is a menace to the health as well as to the comfort of all citizens, the State should continue and extend its systematic investigation of the extent, sources and effects of stream-pollution to the extreme headwaters of every stream in the Commonwealth, where danger is often the greatest because least suspected, in order to discover the facts and to propose adequate remedial measures. Any further legislation required should be promptly enacted into law, under conditions which would continue, strengthen and fully enforce the present admirable work of the Department of Health, under Dr. Dixon and his assistants.

2. Forest-Fire Protection. The State authorities should have power in dry and dangerous seasons to establish, in such localities as need protection, efficient patrols for the prevention of forest fires. The expense of such fire-patrol service should be assessed

upon the forest lands protected thereby. Lumbermen should be required, under adequate inspection, to burn or otherwise dispose of all inflammable debris, at times and under conditions to be prescribed by the State Forestry Reservation Commission. The use of fire in or near woodlands in dry and dangerous seasons should be prohibited, except under stringent regulation and upon written permit from a responsible officer of the forest service or fire patrol; and the Governor should have power to designate, upon suggestion to that effect from the Commissioner of Forestry, periods of peculiar danger within which the carrying of firearms, the carrying and use of matches, and the setting of fires for any purpose in public or private woodlands, should be forbidden by law.

3. Just Taxation of Forest Lands. To encourage reforestation and the growth of timber on land chiefly valuable for that purpose, timber land which the owners are willing to treat upon modern reproductive forest methods should be classified separately from other real property, with the levy of a nominal annual tax until the trees are cut at the proper stage, under regulation or with knowledge of the State Forestry Commissioner, when a higher rate of tax should be imposed either per acre or per thousand feet

4. Watercourses as a Public Resource
The waters of the State are one of its most important assets. They should be systematically mapped and considered, and eventually developed and utilized for the equal benefit

of all citizens. In such development every stream should be considered as a unit, from its source to its mouth. Domestic and municipal water-supply should be recognized as the highest use, and consideration of the value of the stream as a potential source of attracting revenue by reason of its scenic beauty and for its educational worth should rank as equal in importance with its potential value in respect to navigation and the production of power; and preference rights should be recognized and granted in the order of the above uses in all cases where projects for two or more of these uses conflict. There should be every endeavor to combine these various uses in so far as such combination may be found practicable. For these ends the coöperation of the Federal Government may require to be sought. Existing private rights in waters and riparian lands should not be enlarged, except upon conditions adequate to insure full public control.

5. Supervision of Use of Water by Corporations. Private projects for water-power development seeking State aid in the form of a corporate franchise carrying the right to condemn property, to use land or water rights belonging to the public, to obstruct navigable rivers, or otherwise, should be subjected to careful consideration and to strict regulation, in order to secure prompt, complete and orderly development; efficient service at fair prices and on equal terms to all consumers in like conditions; full public information as to costs and profits; honest

capitalization on the basis of cost; and fair rentals for public property used within the franchises granted. No water-power franchises or privileges should be granted for a longer period than from thirty to fifty years, with a provision for a readjustment of the compensation or terms at least each ten years, and any assignment of the right or privilege should require the approval of the proper State authorities to be legal.

6. Wild Life in the Forest and Stream.

A prompt recognition of the remaining wild life in the forest and in the stream as a valuable natural resource is desirable, through uniform game laws for its effective protection, and the present game laws of Pennsylvania should be revised and extended as required to properly protect such wild life for its beneficent value to the State.

7. Economy of Mineral Resources.

Mining is the most important industry of Pennsylvania. It is now accompanied by a culpable waste of human life and of minerals, especially coal. There should be promptly applied preventive measures reducing materially the loss of life through mine accidents, and requiring careful economy in the exploitation of our remaining mineral wealth. The State should take the position that, in respect to these unreplaceable natural resources, the temporary owner of the land has no right so to treat his property as to work injury to all.

8. Agricultural Resources.

Since cultivated land is the foundation of the nation's prosperity, the proper use and the continued

improvement of the soil should everywhere receive especial care; and, in order that agricultural and horticultural products may reach the best markets with the least loss of time and at the least expense, we most heartily favor the present policy of Pennsylvania in the development of improved highways, and urge their rapid and efficient extension, with due economy and under capable and expert engineering supervision.

9. The Value of Natural Scenery. We hold that the beauty of the land is one of the main sources of that love of country which is at the very basis of patriotism, and that natural scenery is an economic asset of great value yet unconsidered and undeveloped. With the rapid disappearance of the great primeval forest which once covered two-thirds of the area of the State; with the mutilation of wide areas in the careless abstraction of mineral wealth; with the pollution and restriction of streams for private benefit, and the laying waste of areas of arable lands through preventable floods, this great and potentially valuable resource is being constantly and ruthlessly destroyed. We insist that it should be considered as of great economic importance, and we point, in support of this attitude, to the scenic travel income of many millions of dollars contributed each year to Europe by Americans, who leave at home, unnoted and in process of destruction, many natural scenic advantages of at least equal merit.

We further assert that it is not only in

the interest of the State to foster and encourage the provision of adequate breathing-places and playgrounds for the relief of our congested urban population, but that it is equally important that the State shall open and adequately maintain in suitable forest reserves public camping-grounds, available especially to those of our population who cannot otherwise obtain access to the restorative and uplifting influences of an intimate association with nature. We insist that it is the part of wisdom for the State to intelligently promote public parks in all their forms—municipal, county and state—in order that every citizen may have easy opportunity to receive the material and definite benefits attendant upon their proper use.

10. Education in Conservation. In order that the rising generation may know of the actual basis of the prosperity of the State which makes life here possible, and of its rapid and serious depletion through senseless and unconsidered waste, we urge that an accurate statement of the remaining natural resources of the State be prepared in such form as to make it available for public school instruction. We favor all proper methods of inculcating in the youth of the State that care for its prosperity which alone can prevent the State from becoming a barren waste, resembling like areas in foreign lands, in which selfishness, neglect and ignorance have accomplished their destructive work.